A photograph of a rocky coastline at night, with a vibrant green aurora borealis (northern lights) illuminating the sky. The aurora appears as a bright, wavy band of light stretching across the horizon. The foreground shows dark, jagged rock formations and a calm sea reflecting the light. The sky is dark with some stars visible.

# ATMOSPHERE AND SURFACE IMPACTS BY AURORAL ENERGETIC ELECTRON PRECIPITATION (EEP)

PECK ET AL. 2016, *IN PREP*

Ethan D. Peck

Gabriel Chiodo

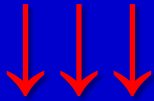
Lorenzo Polvani

# OUTLINE

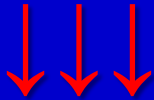
- Energetic Electron Precipitation (EEP)
- Question & Motivation
- Whole Atmosphere Community Climate Model (WACCM)
- Results
- Conclusions

# EEP Impacts on Atmosphere

Energetic  
Electron Precipitation  
(EEP)



Ionization &  
Dissociation



thermosphere

mesosphere

stratosphere

troposphere

e-

Indirect  
Effect

NO



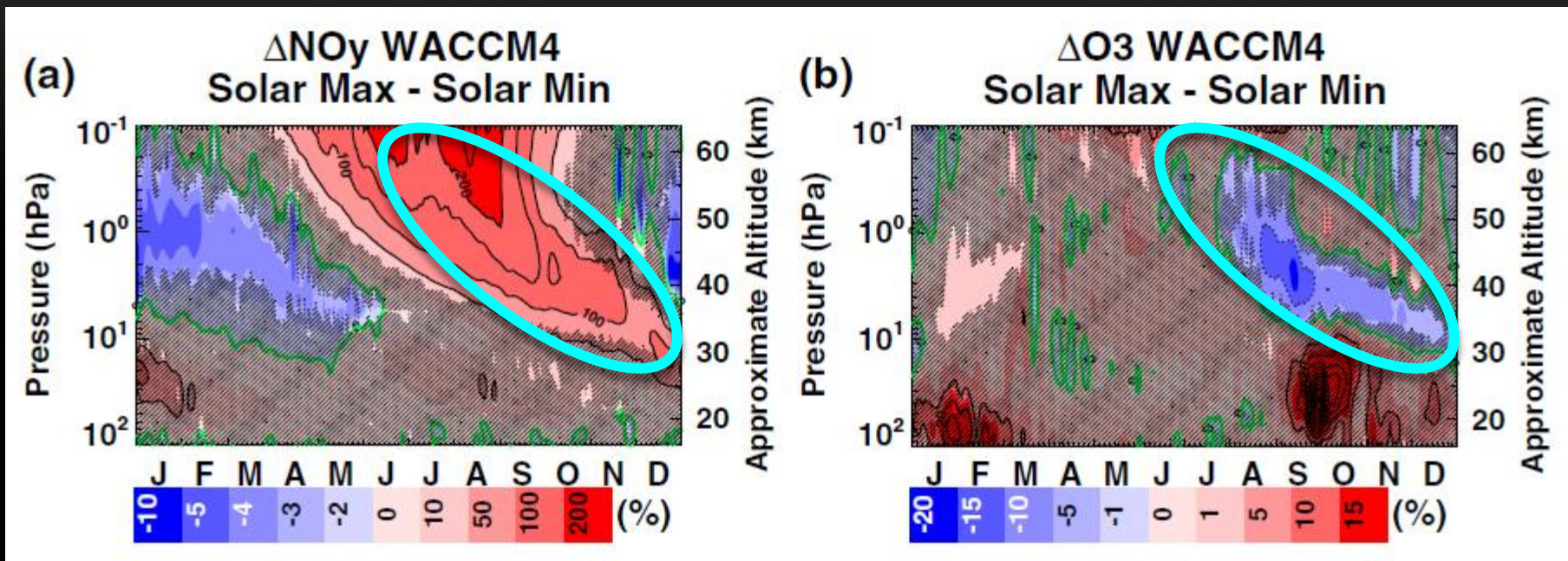
Slide courtesy of Cora E. Randall

SWW 4/28/16

What are the atmosphere and surface impacts of auroral EEP?



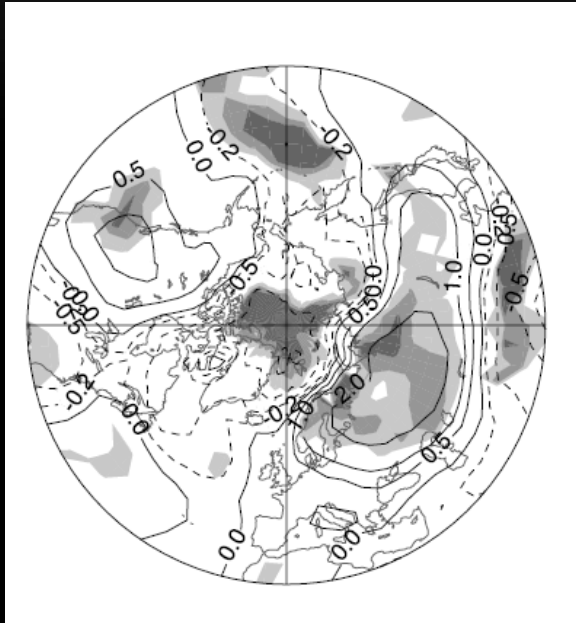
# KNOWN EEP IMPACTS IN WACCM4 (CESM 1.0.4)



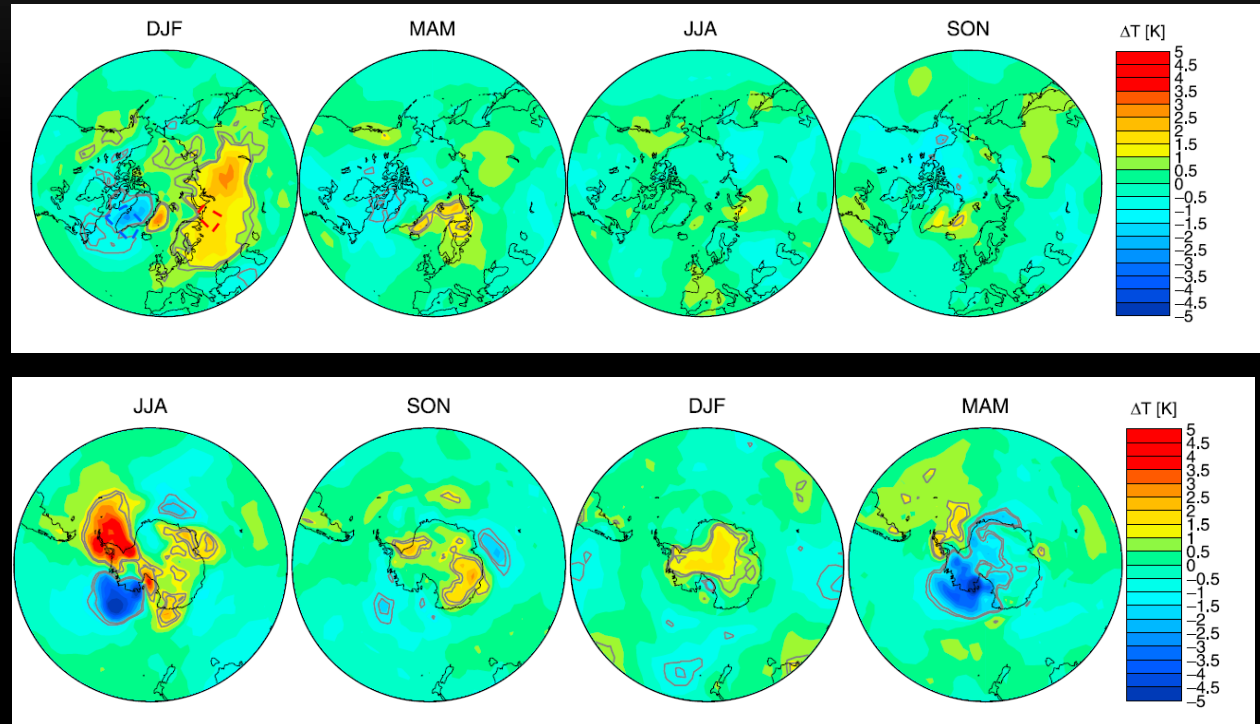
Change with and without auroral EEP in WACCM (*Peck et al. 2015*).



# STUDIES OF EEP AT THE SURFACE



Surface temperature change using a model with versus without auroral EEP.  
(Rozanov *et al.* 2005)



Surface Temperature changes in ERA-40 from High Ap – Low Ap years. (Seppälä *et al.* 2009)

# THIS IS WHAT WE DO DIFFERENT

- 1) Isolate EEP from solar spectral irradiance changes.
- 2) Use coupled ocean model, allowing us to study the troposphere and surface.
- 3) Kill noise with a long (300 years) integration.

# MODEL SPECIFICATIONS

- Community Earth System Model version 1.2.2 (CESM)
- Whole Atmosphere Community Climate Model version 4 (WACCM4)
- Parallel Ocean Program version 2 (POP2)
- $1.9^{\circ} \times 2.5^{\circ}$  Horizontal Grid
- 66 vertical levels from surface to ~140 km
- Vertical resolution of ~1.75 km in stratosphere.

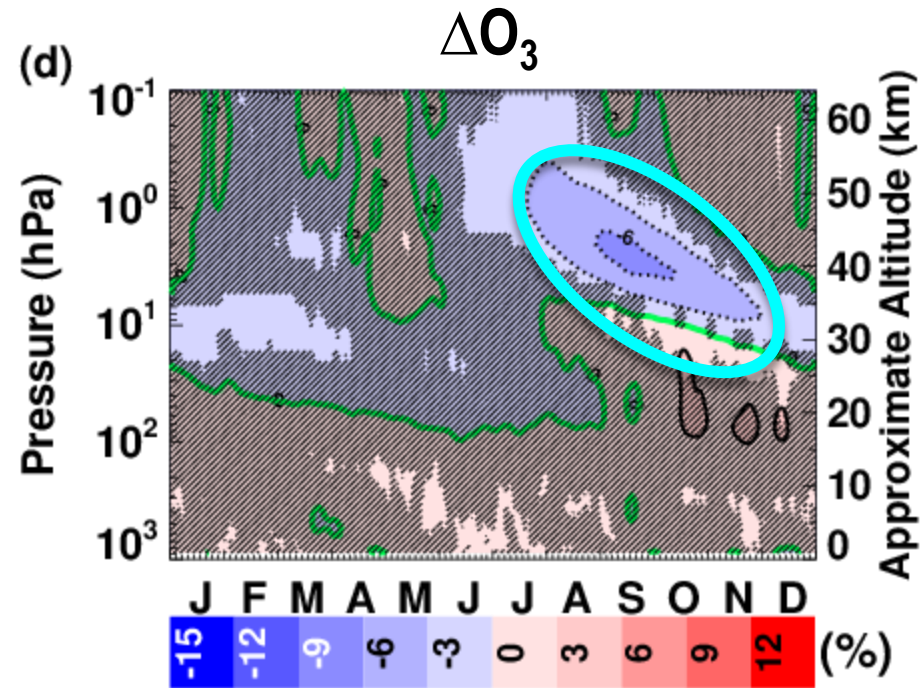
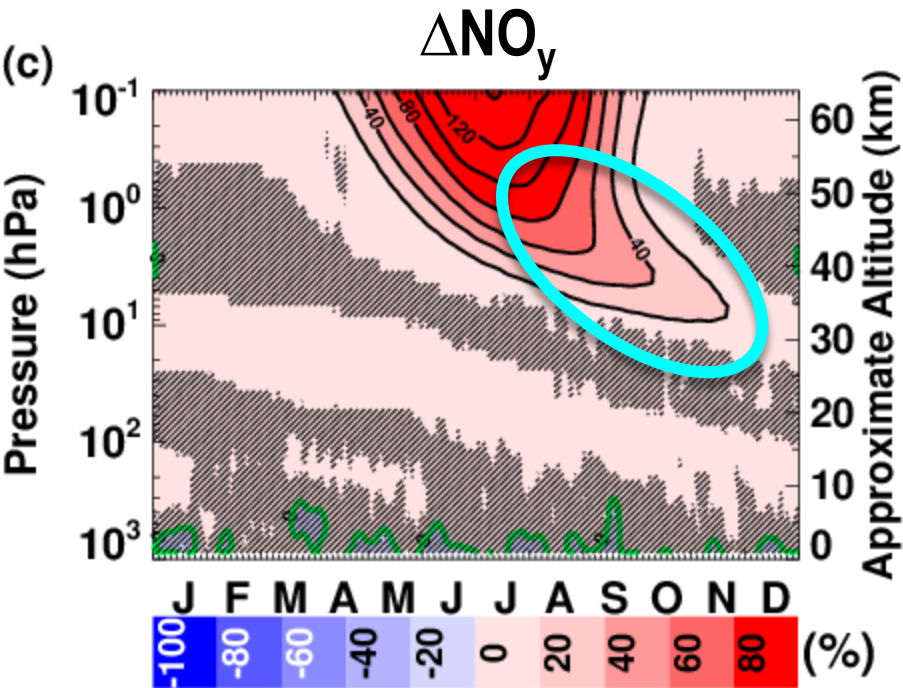


# TWO SIMULATIONS ARE USED

Name	Run Length (spinup)	Solar Flux (f10.7)	Ap Index
Low EEP	300 years (10 years)	128	3
High EEP	300 years (10 years)	128	27

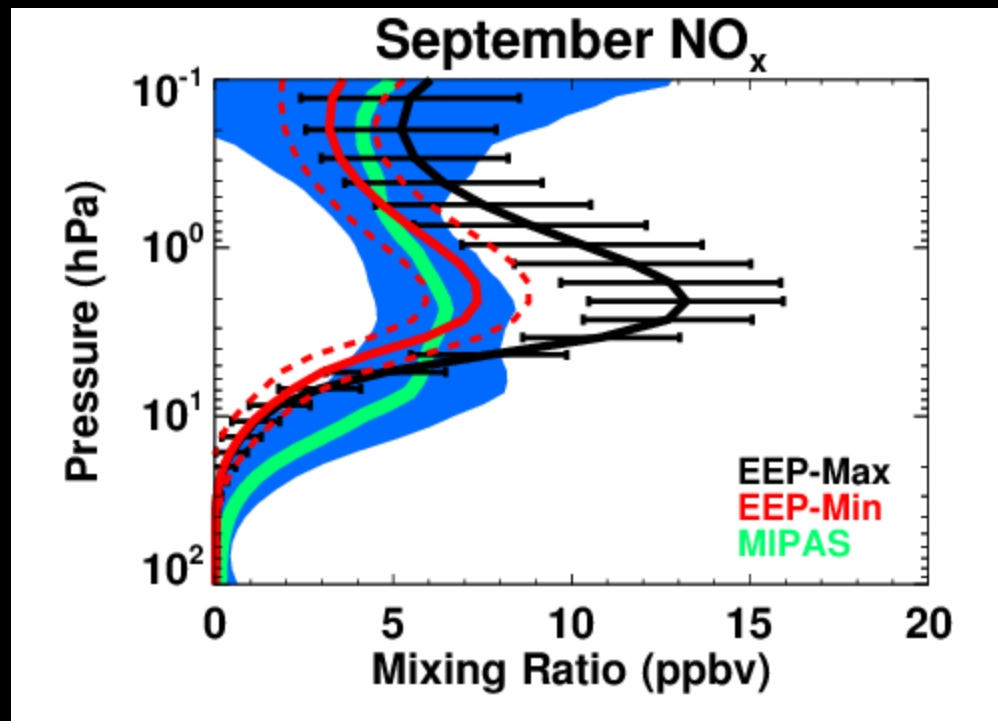
- All plots are differences between the two simulations (High – Low).
- Statistical significance at 95% using the Student's T-test.

# STRATOSPHERIC CHEMICAL SPECIES IN AGREEMENT WITH OTHER STUDIES

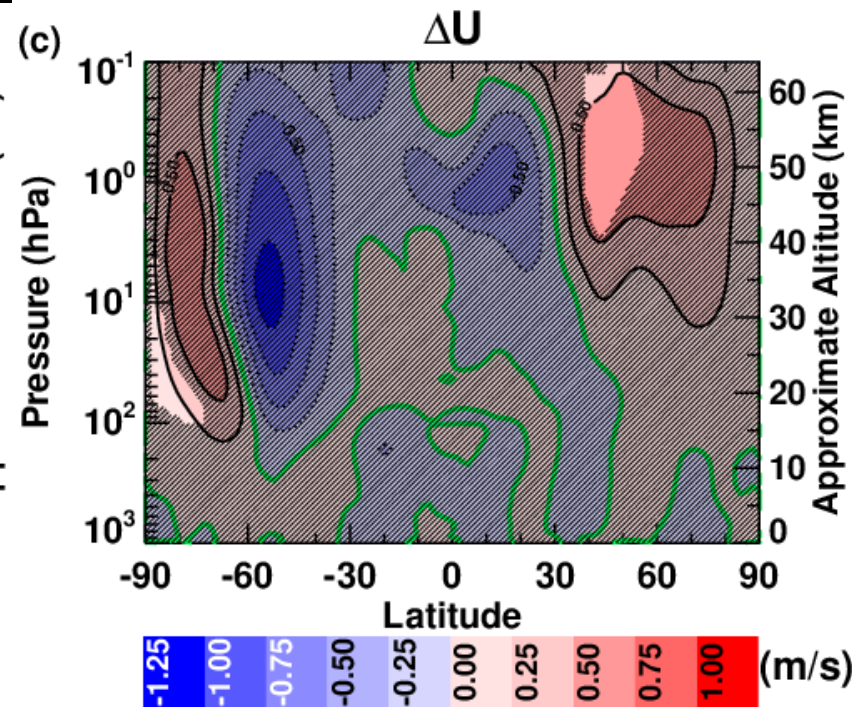
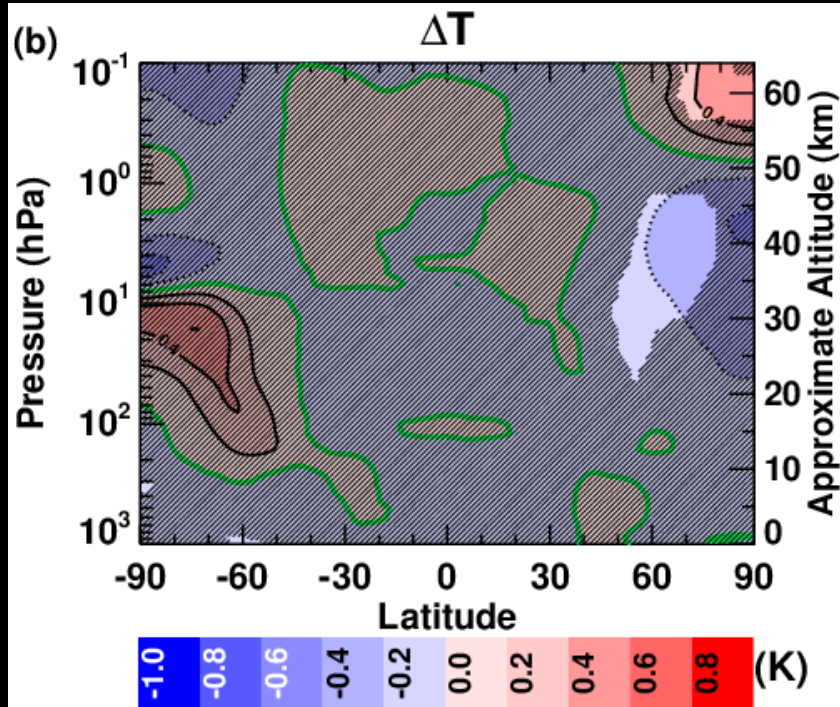
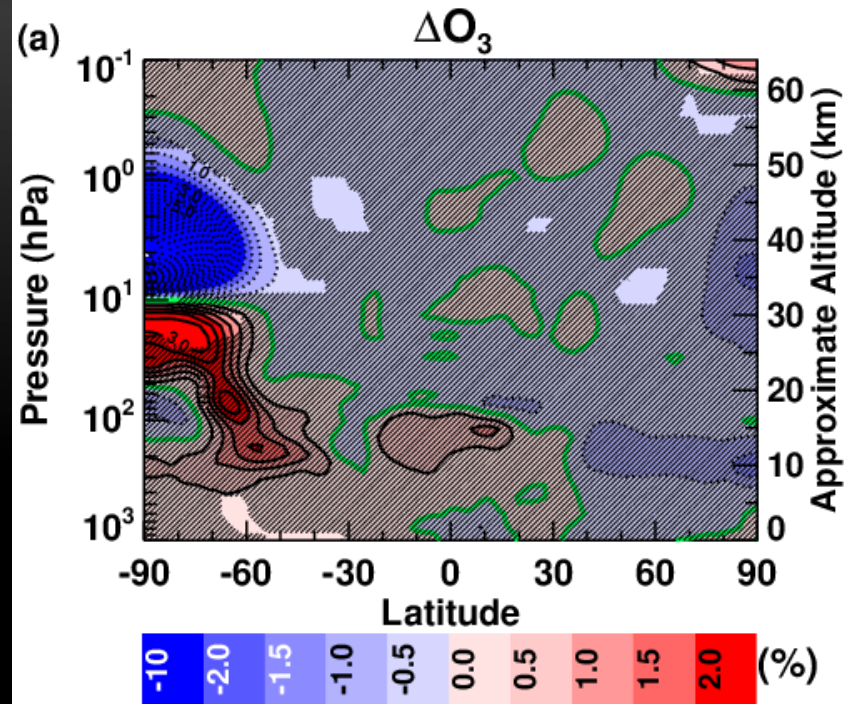


Plots are polar cap averages from geographic 60° to 90°S.

# NO<sub>x</sub> DESCENT IS DECENT

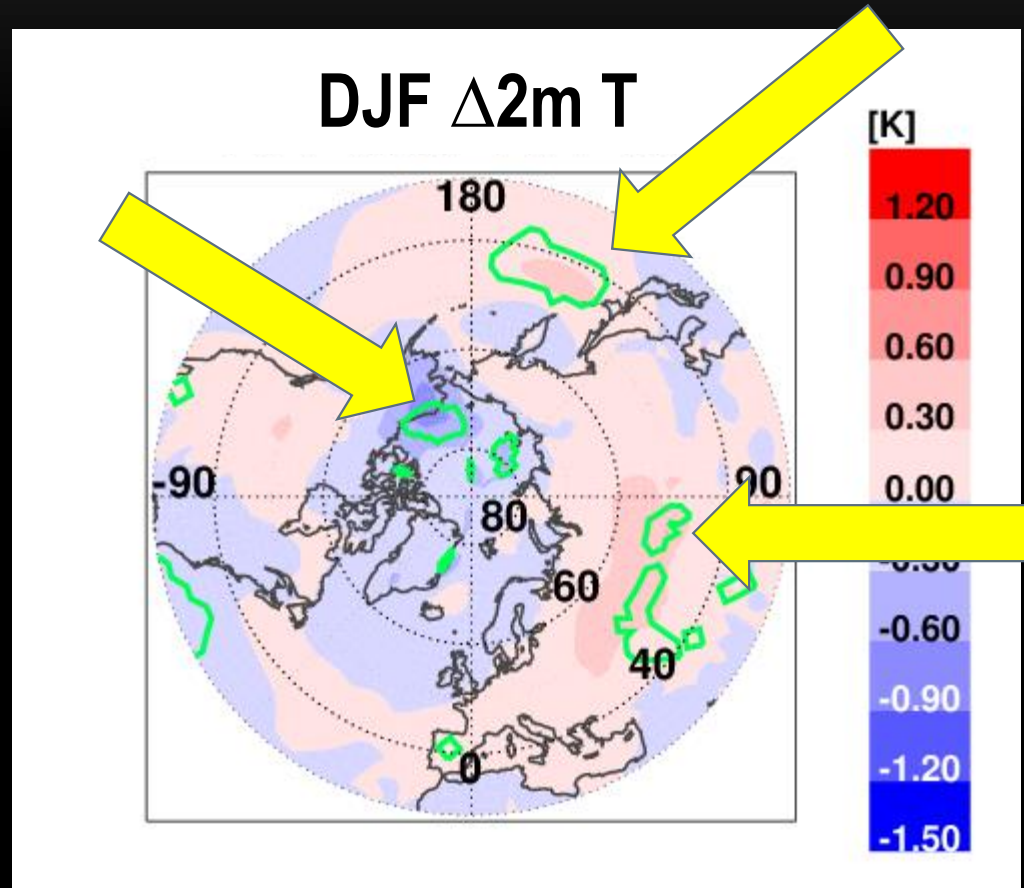


OZONE CHANGE  
LOOKS *IMPRESSIVE*,  
BUT DOES IT CHANGE  
LOCAL DYNAMICS?





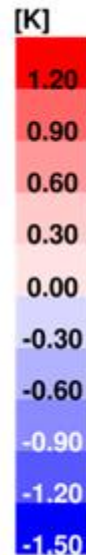
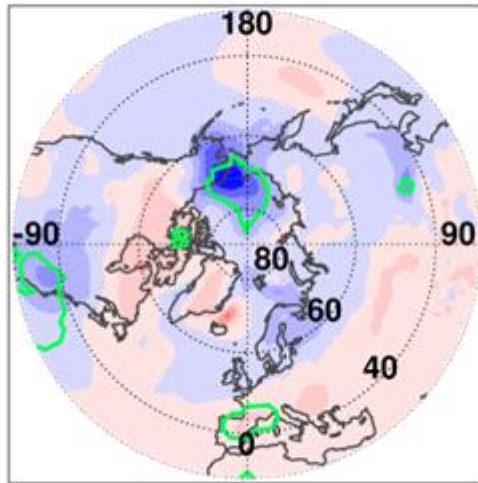
# THERE ARE SOME SURFACE IMPACTS



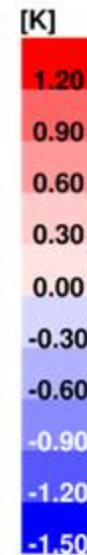
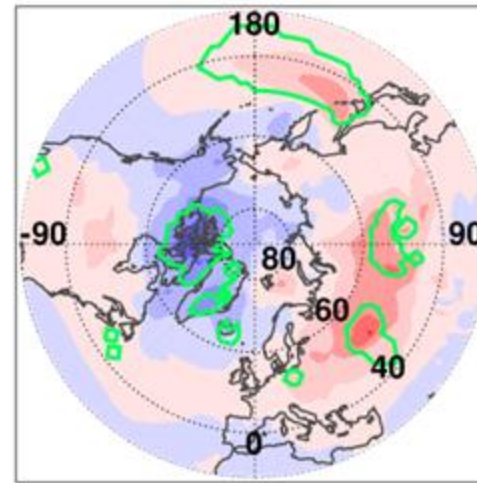


...OR ARE THERE?

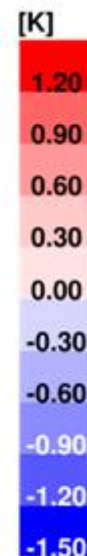
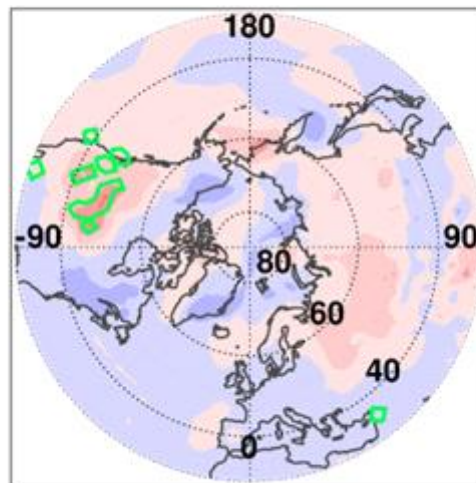
First Century



Second Century



Third Century

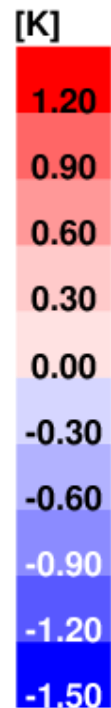
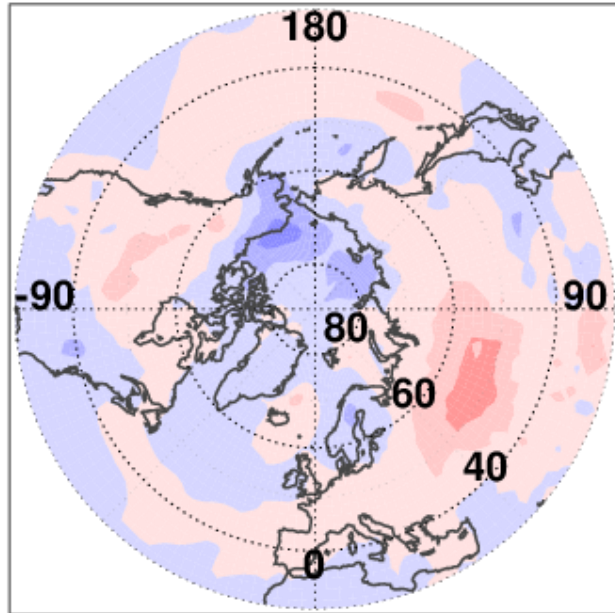


All three plots  
are DJF  $\Delta 2m$  T.

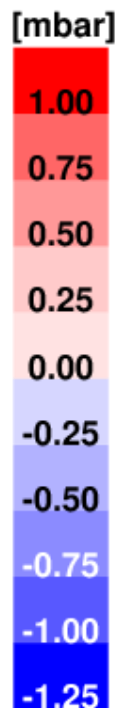
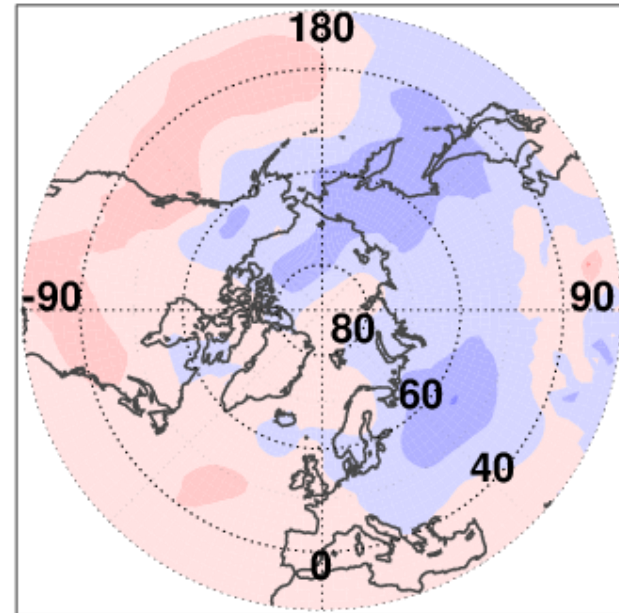
# BOOTSTRAP RESULTS

1 million bootstraps of 10 years.

## DJF $\Delta 2m\ T$



## DJF $\Delta SLP$



# CONCLUSIONS

- Stratospheric signal in  $O_3$  and  $NO_y$  are large, robust, and confirm previous findings.
- Stratospheric dynamics don't change much from  $O_3$  loss caused by auroral EEP generated  $NO_x$ .
- Surface signal is not robust.
  - Signal is miniscule, even with long simulations.
  - More thorough statistical analysis reveals no significance.
  - Auroral EEP surface signal may be heavily confounded by internal variability.

# WHERE DOES THIS LEAD?

- Continue investigations into “interesting” EEP impacts.
  - Middle and upper atmosphere changes
- Examine possible mechanisms that could tie the stratosphere to the troposphere (e.g., events).

# THANK YOU!